

Established February, 1845.

PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM

Shipping


Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK.
The 3/3 E.L.I. American B
quintine

"Nelly M. Slade,"
D. GOULD, Master, will load for
the above Port, and will have quick despatch
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, March 9, 1882.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.
The 41 British Bark

 "Lucia,"
C. CROWLEY, Master, will load
for the above Ports, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, February 24, 1882.


FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 20, 1882,

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

 The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship
"Importer"
ALLYNE, Master, will load her
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.


Hongkong, February 6, 1852.

FOR NEW YORK.

The American Ship
"Mary Whitridge,"
FREEMAN, Master, will lose
here for the above Port, and
will have quick dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1882.

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S
ISLAND.)




The American Ship
"Sumatra,"
 Rock, Master, will load her
 for the above Port, and will
 have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship
"Oneida,"
CARVER, Master, will load her
for the above Port, and will
be quick despatch.



For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 13, 1882.

Notices to Consignees:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
YONSEI: OF Cargo by the above

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 14th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

STEAMSHIP "NATALIA"

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
—
NOTICE.
—
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
Ganges, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are better in**

formed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium and Treasure—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after Landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on receipt unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 4 p.m. To-day, the 13th.

ant, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 20th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.
Hongkong, March 13, 1882. Mr2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Irregularly.
0 (in dia.), No. 268/97=30. cases, Val
mouth, Order, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, February 21, 1882.

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
METZ FRUIT.
ASSORTED COSAQUES.
CALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER, SCOTCH.
HONEY SCOTCH.
ROSE TOFFEE.
LEMON TOFFEE.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
PATRAS CURRANTS.
VALENCIA RAISINS.
MACKINNON PEN.
LIVERMORE PEN.
LAWN TENNIS BATS.
LAWN TENNIS BALLS.
LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

Ex Steamer "Gleichen."
STILLTON CHEESE.
YORK HAMS.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
TEUSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
SMYRNA FIGS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.
MINCEMEAT.
CHOCOLATE-MENIER.
SAUSAGES.
BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.
DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANGLOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—
HIEZBIE'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.
CHATEAU LAFFITE.
IREZ GRAYES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1, 2 & 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHÉ & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KILBURN'S LI. WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEER WHISKY.
CHARTEUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CUCURAGO.
ANGOSTURA.
BROWN'S ORANGE BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BUCKLEY, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Fresh ROLL BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIC-NIC keys and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Bean Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Outing's Dessert FRUITS in 2 1/2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Carried OYSTERS.
McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CROWDER.
Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 1/2 lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

YACHT & PICNIC SUPPLIES.

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUITS.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
GINGER CAKES.
SODA BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
RYE MEAL.

SPECIAL SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's OUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST OONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SHIPHANDLING of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, January 25, 1882.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain
HUNTER, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 4 p.m.
Cargo received on board and parcels at
the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.
No Bill of Lading signed until 12
p.m.
All claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSENGER.
Cabin Steerage.
To Kobe, \$60
To Yokohama & Nagasaki, 75
To Shanghai via Yokohama, 120
To Kobe, 30
A Reduction is made on RETURN OCEAN
PASSENGERS.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.
For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground
Floor of Messrs Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 7, 1882. mr17



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI,
ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,
AND LONDON.

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PEELIAN,
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
RANGALORE, Captain C. FRASER, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port for BOMBAY, on TUESDAY,
the 21st March, 1882, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of departure.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.

Silk and Valuable Goods will be
transhipped at Point de Galle; but Tea and
General Cargo at Bombay, arriving one
week later than by the direct route via
Galle.

For further Particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Black Bill of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 8, 1882. mr21

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. CAELIC will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1882,
at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 50, Queen's Road Central.
CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 14, 1882. mr26

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.
Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 2 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$12 50).
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY
Baker, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than noon of the day the
English Mail Steamer leaves.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
is authorized to receive Subscription
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
WILL GIVE THEIR
THIRD PERFORMANCE
ON
SATURDAY NEXT,
the 18th Instant,
When will be produced
"LA SONNAMBULA."

Dramatic Personae.
Il Conte.....Signor Corti.
Teresa Molinaro.....Signora Bertolini.
Anna.....Signora Pinelli.
Elisa.....Signora Vassallo.
Alcides.....Signora Sisti.
Alessio.....Signor Paterno.
Notario.....Signor Dymathi.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, \$3.
Stalls, \$2.
Pit, \$1.

The Subscription List is now open at
Messrs KELLY & WALSH'S.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs KELLY
& WALSH, and at the Doors on the Night
of the Performance.

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance to
commence at 9 p.m., sharp.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen
cannot be admitted.

A. HOFLICH.
Hongkong, March 16, 1882.

Insurances.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE
at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 10
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CIVILIAN AMATEUR ATHLETIC SPORTS, TO BE HELD ON THE CRICKET GROUND, ON THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1882, COMMENCING AT 2 P.M.

Open to Members and Visitors of the Hong-
kong Club, the Club Germania, Com-
missionaires and other Officers, and to
Members of the Hongkong Cricket
Club, and the Victoria Recreation
Club, who joined on or before
March 1st, 1882.

Committee.—Rev. F. O. STEPHEN, R.N.;
Capt. F. A. WILSON, R.N.L.I.; Capt.
HOWARD, (The Buffs); Lieut. B. E.
HOLME, (The Buffs); Lieut. J. CHARLEY,
R.N.L.I.; Lieut. O. E. ROCK, R.N.; H. G.
FINCHAM, Esq., D.A.C.G.; Hon. W. M.
DEANE; Dr. CLOUTY; A. COXON, Esq.; H.
FOSS, Esq.; W. HYNES, Esq.; R. K. LEON,
Esq.; and H. J. M. TRIPP, Esq.

E. MACKENZIE, Esq.,
Honorary Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

1.—PUTTING THE SHOT.—No follow. One
Hand, 7 foot run. 16 lb. Shot.
2.—LONG JUMP.—Winners of Prizes at
previous meetings to be penalised 5
inches.

3.—100 YARDS FLAT RACE.—Winners at
previous meetings to be penalised 2
yards.

4.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—
Winners at previous meetings to be
penalised 5 yards.

5.—120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.—Winners
at previous meetings to be penalised 5
yards.

6.—BOYS' FLAT RACE, 200 YARDS.—Age
under 15. Open to European Schools.
7.—HIGH JUMP.—Winners at previous
meetings to be penalised 2 inches.

8.—QUARTER MILE FLAT RACE.—
Age under 18. (First Heat).

9.—WYTHAM'S FLAT RACE, 150 YARDS
(Handicap).—Open to all of 30 years
old and upwards. Winners of open
events at this meeting to be penalised
5 yards for each win.

10.—300 YARDS FLAT RACE (Handicap).—
Handicap to be declared after the quar-
ter mile flat race.

11.—OBSTACLE RACE.—Winners of
1st Prize at one meeting to be pen-
alised 100 yards; at two meetings to be
penalised 150 yards.

12.—CONSOLATION, 120 YARDS FLAT RACE.
—Open to all competitors who have
not won a prize.

13.—INTERNATIONAL TWO OF WAR.—Eight
men a side. All to be pulled over.
Nationality to be decided by that of
the father.

N.B.—Entries to be sent in writing to the
Honorary Secretary, H.C.A.A.S.,
Hongkong Club. Entries close at
8 p.m. on Monday, the 20th March,
1882.

Hongkong, March 16, 1882. mr23

FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND).

The 100 A 1 British
Steamship "Zodiac,"
Captain Pravis, will be
despatched for the above Port on or about
the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GREAT SUCCESS
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION,
New Feature!
TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),
And TO-MORROW.

SECOND APPEARANCE IN CHINA OF THE
WONDERFUL AND FAMOUS
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
Great Wizard of the North,
And,
LOUISE ANDERSON,
LOUISE ANDERSON,
LOUISE ANDERSON.

Now on their Tour around the World, hav-
ing just concluded a Triumphant Season
through the United Kingdom, America,
Australia, India and British Burma,
will appear in their World Ren-
owned and Far Famed Entor-
tainments.

THE WORLD OF MAGIC.
EMBRACING WONDERFUL MANEVES FROM
BOTH HEMISPHERES,
Concluding Nightly with the Greatest Sen-
sational Achievement of the Age,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY,
BEHEADING A LADY,
And other Original and all precedent.

THE FAMOUS
AMERICAN BASKET FEAT,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES, PERFORMED
TO-NIGHT.

ADMISSION.—\$3, \$2 and \$1.

TO-MORROW NIGHT (FRIDAY),

GREAT FASHIONABLE AND FAREWELL NIGHT.

VALUABLE AND COSTLY PRESENTS GIVEN
AWAY, to give éclat to the occasion,
REAL DIAMOND RING (FIRST WAVE),
HANDSOME HUNTER CASE WATCH, and a
Large Number of Valuable and Useful
PRESENTS given away in a liberal
and lavish manner.

Cheep Prices 50c., Stalls \$1, Dress Circle \$2.
THE LAST NIGHT! FRIDAY!
POPULAR FAREWELL NIGHT!

Reserved Seats secured at KELLY & WALSH'S.
Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9 p.m.
Hongkong, March 16, 1882. mr18

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 23rd March, 1882, at 2 p.m., at the
Residence of Captain MICHAELSON, Royal
Infantry Regiments, No. 8, Seymour
Terrace,—
The whole of his
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising—
CROTONNE-COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUIT,
GILSON VALVEY FRAMES, MIRROR, and
MANTLEBOARD, MATCH, PICTURES, TRAY
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDE TABLES,
WHATNOTS, BEDROOM FURNITURE, WARD-
ROBE,
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogue will be issued prior to Sale,
and the above will be on view on Wednes-
day, the 22nd Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 16, 1882. mr23

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by Bill of
Sale dated the 8th of November
1879, and duly registered in the Supreme
Court on the 17th of November 1879, the
late EDWARD CHARLES CHARLES, did as-
sign unto WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH all
the STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY,
PROPERTY, GOODS, THINGS, and
EFFECTS therein mentioned, situate at
No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong,
and also the BOOK DEBTS of the Firm of
"ED. CHARLES & COMPANY." The said
WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH having taken
possession of the Property comprised in the
said Bill of Sale, ALL PERSONS IN-
DEBTED to the said FIRM are hereby
informed that the said BOOK DEBTS will
be collected by the Undersigned under
"ED. CHARLES & COMPANY." The said
WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH, and are required to pay
the sums in which they are respectively
indebted only upon the receipt of the Un-
dersigned.

Dated 16th day of March, 1882.

D. SAYLE,
Attorney for the said
William McGregor Smith.

mr30

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—
"A. M. SHANNON," American ship, Capt. A.
Call, Jr.—Master.

CHARLES OAR, American ship, Capt. L.
Gilkey.—Captain.

COLOMBA, American barque, Capt. Noyes.
—Roziario & Co.

EDWIN REED, American barque, Capt. J.
C. Gilmore.—Orler.

ESCAMBIA, British steamer, Capt. John
B. Purvis.—Russell & Co.

IMPORTER, American ship, Capt. C. H.
Allyn.—Messageries Maritimes.

J. A. BOWLAND, American barque, Capt.
J. H. Kent.—Douglas Lafrank & Co.

MARY TATHAM, British steamer, Captain
John Gorley.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NELSON M. SLADE, Amer. 3-masted schooner,
Capt. Gould.—Melchers & Co.

ORFIDA, American ship, Captain Benja-
min Carver.—Adams, Bell & Co.

PENROD, British steamer, Captain T. S.
Kenderdine.—Melchers & Co.

PLAINVILLE, British steamer, Capt. W.
McKenzie.—Bun Hin Chan.

WARRICK, American barque, Capt. W. S.
Oswell.—Captain.

W. H. BASS, American barque, Captain
B. O. Baker.—Russell & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"Kwangtung,"
Captain Young, will be
despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 17th Instant, at
Noon, instead of Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1882. mr17

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 100 A 1 British
Steamship
"Metapedia,"
Captain Young, will be
despatched for the above Port on WED-
NESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1882. mr22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 16, Mary Tatham, British steamer,
1064, John Gorley, San Francisco and Ho-
nolulu Feb. 19, General.—Roziario & Co.
March 16, Kewling, British steamer, from
Canton.

March 16, Niampo, British steamer, 761,
Cass, Shanghai March 13, General.—
SHESSSEN & Co.

March 16, China, German steamer, 648,
H. Schöer, Swatow March 15, General.—
Kwok Ahnson & Sons.

March 16, Diamante, British steamer,
514, R. F. Cullen, Amoy March 15, Gen-
eral.—Russell & Co.

March 16, Velocity, British barque, 490,
R. Martin, Saigon Feb. 17, Rice.—Chi-
nese.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 16, Nelson, for Takao, &c.
16, Ashington, for Bangkok.
16, Chingking, for Ningpo and Shang-
hai.
16, Kewling, for Swatow and Shanghai.
16, Niampo, for Canton.
16, Plainville, for Amoy.

CLEARED.

Atalanta, for Saigon.
Ferdinand, for Newchwang.
Kwangtung, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Mary Tatham, from San Francisco
and Honolulu, 149 Chinese.

Per Niampo, from Shanghai, Mr and
Master Russell, and 32 Chinese.

Per China, from Swatow, Mr T. Tindel,
and 128 Chinese.

Per Diamante, from Amoy, 2 Europeans,
and 100 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Ashington, for Bangkok, 90 Chinese.

Per Chingking, for Ningpo and Shanghai,
93 Chinese.

Per Plainville, for Amoy, 30 Chinese.

Per Kewling, for Swatow and Shanghai,
12 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Atalanta, for Saigon, 80 Chinese.

Per Kwangtung, for Coast Ports, 4 Euro-
peans, and 250 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Mary Tatham re-
ports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Niampo reports:
Calms and light variable winds throughout.

The German steamer China reports:
Light and calm, wind N.E. and S.E., hazy
and fine to port.

The British steamer Diamante reports:
Light northerly winds and fine weather
throughout.

The British barque Velocity reports: Left
Cape St. James on the 17th February, had
heavy N.E. gales, the rest of the time
strong northerly winds and fine weather.

CARGO.

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Thai Ping. The ceremony was accompanied by a display of Chinese crackers, and of bag-pipe music. Several of the Directors of the Dock Company were present, together with a considerable number of ladies. The vessel has been designed and built under the supervision of the employees of the Dock Company, and several practical authorities present expressed a very favourable opinion of the appearance of the vessel as she lay in the water. The whole of the ceremony was most successful. It may be added that the *Thai Ping* is one of the largest vessels that has been constructed in these waters, and that the able Acting Secretary of the Dock Company (Mr. Cooke) has had the supervision of several of the craft built here of late years.

We are glad to learn from the Japan papers that the U. S. S. *Richmond*, of the safety of which there was at one time serious apprehensions, a report being circulated that she had been burned at sea, has arrived all safe at Yokohama. The *Japan Gazette* says:—The U. S. S. *Richmond*, left Panama on the 28th November. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, on the 25th December. Left Apia on January 10th and arrived at Pago Pago next day. Left Pago Pago on January 19th for Yokohama and anchored in Takayama bay on February 26th. Three days out from Pago Pago met a gale which lasted two days. Ran 3,000 miles in eighteen days' steaming; light variable winds for seventeen days, and then gales till last day. Mr. T. M. Dawson, United States Consul at Apia, Samoa, came on board the U. S. S. *Richmond* on the 1st of March. The *Richmond* is on leave of absence from her government.

The idea of making a Canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, cheaper and deeper, and in every way superior to that of M. de Lesseps, has taken hold of certain practical English minds. A contemporary learns that Mr. John Pender and one or two others were lately in Egypt with an eye to the realization of the scheme. The new canal would start from the Nile near Alexandria and go diagonally across the country to Suaz. The cost of the work is calculated at ten millions sterling, the outlet on the Suaz Canal having been sixteen millions. Six millions economies would enable the new canal to accommodate traffic at a much lower figure than the existing one is obliged to charge. The new Company would be an English one, and it is expected that, as the greater portion of the vessels now using the Suez Canal are English, the new canal would be sure of a preference from them over at equal rates, and a *fortiori* at a rate below those which the existing Company must exact to pay dividends on its enormous capital.

BIMETALLISM.

That the necessity for some action with regard to the use of both gold and silver for money is still greatly exercising the minds of the financial and commercial world, and that bimetalism is daily growing in favour is shown by the resolution announced to us by telegram passed at the late meeting at the Mansion House, London. That the subject is most important and urgent is generally admitted. The two precious metals have for ages performed the functions of money, and there can be no doubt that to silver must be awarded the palm of antiquity and more general use in this respect. The depreciation of silver began with the great influx of gold in the sixteenth century when the immense stock of this metal accumulated by the Mexicans and Peruvians was seized by the Spanish conquerors and exported to Europe. Since then fresh discoveries have made the use of gold more general, and as a consequence a steady decrease in the price of silver followed. The ratio of silver to gold is

1494 was	10.50 to 1
1665	11.74 to 1
1665	15.10 to 1
1672	15.50 to 1
August 1876	16.80 to 1

Between the year 1685 and 1800 the ratio was almost stationary, but many causes have contributed to its depreciation since that time. In England between the years 1717 and 1778 the standard was bimetallic, and debts in any amount could be paid in either gold or silver at the option of the debtor, and it was only on the resumption of cash payments in 1819 that Lord Liverpool's scheme of a monometallic standard was adopted. Owing to the unique position of England as the commercial metropolis of the world, no evil effects would have followed this action had other nations been content with the currency which they had hitherto found most suitable. In 1867 a monetary conference assembled at Paris and they declared that the only basis and condition by which a monetary unification could be secured was the universal adoption of an exclusive gold standard. Germany in 1871, after struggling with the question of the adoption of the Paris Conference, and surprised the whole world by announcing her determination to abolish her silver currency and substitute a gold coinage. It is asserted that Germany was led to do this by the fallacious idea that England owed her unrivalled commercial supremacy to her gold currency. It may however have been considered by the military advisers of the Empire as a great and necessary war measure essential to the safety of the State. Be this as it may, since then Germany has demonstrated nearly fifty million pounds' worth of silver. Much of this silver was taken by the Latin Union, whose members were bimetallic, but the greater portion was sent to London in the shape of silver bars to be sold for the East India market. This unforeseen and uncalculated supply caused an immediate depreciation in the price of silver, and it fell from 6/12 to 4/10 per ounce. Two years after this the Congress of the United States of America, owing to a political misadventure, passed a bill for the demonetization of silver, and the adoption of a monometallic standard. "It was soon seen by some of the more thoughtful statesmen that a blunder had been made, and the famous Silver Commission was appointed to examine the question and report accordingly. The outcome was 'Bland Silver,'—namely, resumption of which provided for a certain percentage of silver and legal tender of small sums in that metal, and which, in the opinion of some, exerted a partially corrective influence. These two great currency propositions and the action in 1876 of

the India Council in London, in stopping the export of silver, have caused a continual fall of price in that metal, which reached its climax or panic stage in the month of August 1876, when silver was quoted at 3s. 11d. per ounce in the London market. In 1878 another monetary conference was held at Paris, which resulted in a resolution declaring it absolutely necessary to maintain in the world the functions of both gold and silver, and which was therefore in direct opposition to the resolution of the 1867 conference. The bimetallic standard and that the frequent variations in the value of silver is an evil only to be remedied by a return to bimetallicism. This bimetallicism is the free mintage of the precious metals at a certain fixed ratio by all countries agreeing to such a standard. It entails the legal tender of a certain amount of the payment of debts at the option of the debtor. But bimetallicism, as Mr. Grenfell puts it, "is not an attempt to make gold or silver, or both together, the currency of any country, the probability being that under such an arrangement no country would take place as to mintage in which the ordinary transactions of life are carried on. Bankers would, as they do now, hold in their tills just such notes, coins, or change as their customers require, and would not, any more than they do now, force their creditors or depositors to take any such of these means of payment as they might prefer to pay in bills. Legally, of course, this could be done; but as the habit now is to keep precisely that form of currency which depositors require, so it would be under a bimetallic system. An example of this is to be found in England in the last century. The gold standard, but it is a bimetallic law were promulgated to-morrow, in practice silver would continue to be used." Of such a bimetallicism, Mr. Alex. Baring, the greatest financier of his age, expressly stated that a bimetallic is the natural and best standard. With regard to the contentions of bimetallicism that such a standard would be productive of greater steadiness, Professor Jevons, although a monometallicist, has recorded his conviction that bimetallicism tends to an "equilibrium action." The chief statements of the bimetallic party are, that silver is a fit metal to be used as legal tender, and that the fact that a common international agreement between the larger States as to the ratio of silver to gold is possible, and also that the amount of money issued by the larger States is so greatly in excess of that used by the rest of the world, that the regulation of the value of the two metals is practically under their control. The ratio of 15 to 1 has been selected because it is the average ratio maintained by France under her bimetallic currency laws for many years, and they justly urge that this could be more easily maintained by a powerful union combining the continental countries of Europe, the United States and the British Empire. If such a powerful combination of the great nations of the world should be formed, and bimetallicism decided on by them, all future fluctuations in silver, and the consequent loss of exchange, would practically cease, so greatly would they be minimised.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)

Thursday, March 16.

A SWINDLER.
Li Afuk was charged with two offences: first, with stealing a jacket belonging to Lung Kwai Ching, a servant, and second with being a rogue and vagabond. The defendant associated the complainant in Queen's Road, on the 3rd March, and persuaded him to exchange his jacket for an apparent nugget of gold, which turned out to be brass. Yesterday the defendant was brought by the complainant for the first time since the 3rd; the latter asked the other to return the jacket, and being promised it, accompanied him to the Recreation Ground. The jacket, however, was not produced, and the deceiver was given in charge, when another six nuggets of brass were found in his possession, no doubt intended to be used in the same nefarious way. The offender will be supported on prison for the next six months, with hard labour.

A CHARGE AGAINST A CONSTABLE DISMISSED.
Goodoo, a Sikh constable, was accused by Ng Aohi, hawker, with having assaulted him on the 11th March.

The complainant's statement was that the defendant came to him while he was selling starch, in Queen's Road, and asked him to show his license, which he did. The defendant came back two or three times and repeated his request, which was always complied with. After being shown it the last time, the defendant ordered the complainant to go to the Praya to vend his ware there, but the order being unheeded, his head on the ground, with his face downwards, inflicting several scars. He then took him to the Station, and after hearing the charge the case was dismissed. The complainant, on being dismissed, got a summons against the constable. Goodoo asked the complainant, when asked to show his license, made some indecent gestures, and used what he thought was abusive language. On attempting to arrest him the complainant started to run, but his foot coming into contact with his bucket he fell, and thus came to grief. The Magistrate dismissed the summons, because of insufficient evidence, but sent the Sikh to prison for six weeks, during which time he will have to labour hard.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.
Ho Afat, was engaged by Li Kum-on, shop-keeper, to carry bricks from the Praya to his shop in Queen's Road, but instead of taking them to the premises he was observed to go off in a different direction by the shop-keeper, who was on the watch on account of a great many of the bricks having gone missing in the transaction. The defendant admitted taking the bricks, his object being to procure 100 for consumption, this little indiscretion he was sent to prison for six weeks, during which time he will have to labour hard.

LARCENY BY AN ENGLISHMAN.
James Thomas, fireman on board the *Glendy*, who was proved to have been in the unlawful possession of a jacket belonging to a constable, was charged on the 7th inst. and whose case was remanded for a week to give him an opportunity of disproving a man, whom he said had given him the jacket to take charge of, and thereby vindicate his honesty. He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, this unknown individual still remaining in custody.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

ROBBERY AND VANDALISM.
James Solomon, the African seaman, charged with being a rogue and vagabond,

was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFT OF COPPER.

Loung Kam, Captain of a lighter, was charged with stealing a quantity of copper, valued at \$27, on the 8th inst. at Hung Nam Dock, belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. Adam Hogg, a watchman, gave evidence to the following effect:—On the 8th March a lighter belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, and of which the defendant is Captain, entered the Hung Nam Dock to be re-coppered. By agreement the old copper was to be the property of the Dock Company, but on the 8th inst. when the repairs had been completed, a quantity of the copper was missed. A search was made on board the lighter and about 250 lbs. were found concealed below the ceiling. When the property was found six men forming the crew and a woman, believed to be defendant's wife, departed, leaving the defendant to bear the onus of the whole transaction.

Joseph Smith, foreman carpenter, under whose direction the work was carried out, said that not being aware of the exact terms of the agreement he allowed the defendant and his men to store away the old copper in the hold.

The defendant said he was unaware at first that the property belonged to any other than the Dock Company, and that he told him it was the property of the Dock Company he ordered it ashore. He had landed so much of it, and was to have removed the quantity discovered under the ceiling, but the watchman would not allow him.

The defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Canton.

March 15th.

The "C. A. T. S." recorded last evening the reputation of "Barberini" that its previous successful presentation suggested; and, although we had to regret the absence of the previous personators of the conspicuous parts of the two Princes—(of one especially, in that illness was the cause),—I may say that the Play maintained its interest for those who saw it before; whilst for the considerable number of the audience beside, including a dozen or more of the Officers of Her Majesty's Navy as well as several ladies and other visitors from Hongkong and elsewhere, it furnished novel and agreeable surprises. Indeed, for all the vivacity with which Miss Kate Winslow—(whose benefit night it was, as you will observe)—illustrated her part, and especially the thrilling adornments and finished precision of her musical style, harmonizing with the graces of her acting, surpassed the echoes of her Hongkong fame on this occasion; and renounces, at her impending departure for home, our common sympathy in loss at Mr. Rennell's recent going thither. Miss Winslow's Mother played the accompaniment to the *Barberini*, which naturally added to the interest and grace of the occasion; and not content with the *encore*, the plaudits of the audience called Miss Kate before the curtain. Winsome, indeed, are the ways and voice of "Miss Winslow," and not slow, but sure.

I hear that the parents of some of the recalled Chinese students from America, have sent a petition to H.E. Li Hung-chang for permission to send them back to complete their studies. One of them who was like many others "held in duress vile," wrote thus pathetically to friends in America:—"I wish I could return to dear philanthropic New England, where teachers are better than mothers, where friends are better than sisters, and class-mates more agreeable than brothers."

P.S.—You will have seen the confirmation of my note of the 9th inst. in the announcement of the *Richmond's* arrival at Yokohama on the 1st inst.

NOTES FROM PIONEER.

Monday, 24th Dec.

The City of Tai-yuen Fu is situated in a delta, and is surrounded by low hills on the W. N. and E. sides, and by the South Sea on the N. and S. sides. The hills are a few miles off, and a considerable number of trees are visible on all sides, so that the surroundings of the city probably look fine and fresh in summer; at present all is brown, and the dust in the city itself is something like that of Feling. The city is rectangular, corresponding to the cardinal points nearly, and has two gates and three bastions on each side, besides the angle-bastions, the angle gates and bastions being surrounded by buildings perforated with ports, like the bastions of an old-fashioned line of battle ship. Excepting at the south gate there is nothing worth the name of a suburb near the walls, and that at the south gate is not much of one.

The Rev. Mr. Pigott, C.M.E., Apostle of Jesus Christ, in Shan-ai, came to see this evening. He is an Irishman of Norman extraction, standing about 5 feet 9 inches in his Chinese shoes, and measuring about 48 inches around the chest in his wadded robe and riding coat. Altogether he is a fine young man who speaks English fluently without any touch of the brogue, but he shaves off the corners of his beard like a "whitewashed Yankee." He has been seven years in China and has mastered the difficulties of the language, and travelled considerably in North China and elsewhere. He complimented us on our knowledge of the language, Chinese Customs and etiquette, and expressed a hope that he knew the value of my immortal soul as well.

Tuesday, 27th Dec.

To-day a promising candidate presented himself to the Chinese Consulate. He is a young man named Liang, native of Chih Kien, 22. Married, but has no children; he is a cash dealer, or money-changer by profession, and has suffered some pecuniary losses this year. He addressed me as Wong-yah, or prince, and said he wished to change his allegiance from the Great T'ing dynasty to that of the Great Yung, and begged my assistance in the matter as an act of benevolence on my part; he had heard missionaries explain the doctrines of my honorable religion, and had concluded the "Yip-tai" (Pi-gi) to my house, and felt sure we were an enlightened people bent on worldly desire; that missionaries did not care what the missionaries did, but only to convert people to the religion of Jesus Christ.

change their allegiance from this dynasty to another, but to change their hearts, and direct them in the right road from the wrong to the right, and how to worship the Supreme Creator of all things; the True God. I also promised him to speak in his favour to the Rev. Mr. Pigott, and I have done so.

Wednesday, 28th Dec.

There is a solitary lion at the back of the Chao-pi, in front of the Governor's Palace, facing the south up the street, and I am told that it is to resist or diverge some evil influences supposed to come up through the tunnel or arch-way of the Central Bell and Drum Tower, built across the main street leading from the south gate to the palace. *Pi-chung-ku-leu-tai-sha-chi* is the term used; throughout the whole of China, lions are generally found in pairs at the doors of main entrances of temples and palaces. In Kwei-chow I have seen a solitary lion in a street or place called Tu-shih-tze, or solitary lion; but could not find out why it was there; it looks very ancient, and is supposed to date back to the Bamboo Prince, Chuk-Wong.

Thursday, 29th Dec.

Took a ride out to the Pagoda to-day, they both stand on a low hill South East of this City. About 10 li off, they are both 13 stories high of good brick work, a little different from each other in form, though both octagonal shaped; one of them appears out of the perpendicular, as if bowing to the great city; a high wall surrounds them in one enclosure, the door of which is locked, so I merely rode around the hill and returned. Pagodas are erected usually with the intention of rectifying some supposed evil influences of the Feng-shui on the inhabitants of City, and are expected to facilitate the attainment of Literary Celebrity by the people generally. From the Pagoda a good view of the City and plain is obtained, but it is not a pleasant one at present, everything appears dull and quiet and all of the general mud colour of the soil.

Friday, 30th Dec.

Took a ride around the North-western side of the City to-day, out at the North and at the West Gate. Not far from the little West Gate are two cast iron Rhinoceros, Hei-ni, a few feet apart from each other, both under a small shed facing N.W., they are supposed to protect the City from inundations by the overflowing of the river. A little further off, and are thus placed beyond outside of the Levee, or proper water barrier on this side of the City. On turning in towards the principal West Gate, we passed a single unicorn on the Levee itself sitting on its haunches with its mouth open, as if laughing at the absurdity of being placed there for any purpose. The unicorn (Tu-kio-ko) is different, the horn is similar, that diamond-shaped in cross section is to that of the Hai-mui. I remember seeing one or two cast iron Hai-mui on the banks of the Yangtze to preserve the town of Sha-shih from inundations.

Saturday, 31st Dec.

Last evening the Rev. T. Richard called to tell me that the officials had desired him to tell me that they had come to the conclusion to give Tia. 200, as a reward for my lost baggage so as to enable me to travel, and that my friend Beng-shen-tun had promised to supplement it with Tia. 200 from his private purse, a proof that he considers the gift of the officials a shabby and rather mean affair; the local authorities having refused to receive me or deal directly with me, and having chosen a missionary as a go-between, shows that they are guilty of neglect and frightened to deal directly with me, or through a native go-between—they also feel assured of successfully treating the affair as a slight matter, through the missionary, on whose ignorance of official etiquette and the respect due to me, they can easily impose. I do not pretend to claim compensation for my lost baggage, but I claim the assistance of the missionaries in seeing it. Richard has just written to say that some clue is being got at, through the Romanists and officials of the Man-chow Garrison. At the same time they wish to know what day I have selected for my departure, as if to drive me away by hook or crook without my lost property. I have named Tuesday as the day when I should like to leave, but the promised funds have not yet turned up. Anything for a quiet life. I suppose my baggage will never turn up if I remain here, but will be sent on after me; when found I cannot then claim anything that may be missing from it, the contents are so valuable that they may be seductive to some one. I fear nothing—but trust in Providence for everything.

Sunday, 1st Jan.

This surely must be New Year's day, as I am not at home and have not been since I was twelve years old. On New Year's day called on the Romanists and had a glass of n-tive claret with the priests, spent the time in talking about the Protestants and with Chinese inquirers. The amount of Christian fortitude required and alms displayed by all Foreign Missionaries in these parts is astonishing; our English unmarried Lady Missionaries are the most severely tried, being almost entirely cut off from social intercourse with European acquaintances. Chinese etiquette is a very small matter, and all relationship; and dressed in their Chinese jackets, with large but short sleeves, their faces are always exposed to the bitter cold of this province; further their feet are shod in shoes of such unnatural shape that they must feel them very much as a torturing apparatus to commence with.

Monday, 2nd Jan.

I notice that there is a Pagoda on the North side of the city, but some distance off. My friend Cheng Ki-chun's wife has been safely delivered of a son, and I have sent him the usual presents, that is, two hens, two legs of pork, four tins of a bugle, (Chiao) of Ching-yu (T'op-m), and four eggs.

Tuesday, 3rd Jan.

The Protestant Missionaries are having prayer meetings every afternoon throughout this week for various subjects, but especially for the prosperity of Mission Work. The officials are now paying more attention to my wants, and I am informed that they are to give me a Jap sum between them of Tia. 400 for my travelling expenses to Peking, and appear anxious that I should get away as soon as possible, although the Romanists say they have good reason to believe that my property is in the Tartar city called the Kwei-loh, or angle situated in the South-West corner of this city, a sort of forbidden place, and that the Romanists of the Kwei-loh are think-thoughts to venture. The whole of the city gates are kept by the Tartar Garrison, and I am told that the Garrison is very poor, having suffered very much during the famine. I fancy the officials are afraid I shall ferret out their property alone, and bring them into trouble, hence the hurry to get me away as soon as possible, my bag may turn up then.

Wednesday, 4th Jan.

My board and lodging is very heavy here in comparison to what it would be in

the South or West of China, eight men and five horses to keep are no joke of a thing here. The officials have sent me the promised Tia. four hundred; each parcel is marked Kwei-loh Hsien, T'ah-shun, Ch'ui-n. I am much indebted to my friends Ting, Chen-wu, and T. Richard for their valuable assistance in this matter.

China.

(N. O. Daily News.)

We hear that a telegram has been received announcing that the San Francisco Court has reversed the decision in the case of the *Condor* and the *Ping-on* which was appealed from the U.S. Consul Court in April, 1889, judgment having been entered for the owners of the *Condor*.

(Mercury.)

The Telephone Exchange, in connection with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, is now opened, and conversation established between fifteen long and places of business. The annual subscription is reduced to \$100. The posts carrying the wires are very inconveniently placed in Hongkong.

H.E. Sir John Pope Hennessy said in Hongkong that "railways will be made in China." We hear from good sources that there is no present intention of making them for the next two or three years at any rate; in fact there is no definite intention at all of making them.

We hear that Li Hung-chang has demanded from each of the Armies a report on their condition and the amount of work which they are capable of turning out, when at the utmost capacity, in twelve months. It is rumoured that great changes in the administration of the Armies will shortly take place.

A rumour has been spread that the mutual telephone association cannot get the instructions, that is totally untrue; the instructions are already on the way out from Messrs. Siemens Bros. and they are expected in about three weeks' time. The Association had 31 subscribers when the list was issued, and there are several more names down since.

EXCHANG.

February 23th.

The New-Year holidays have passed so far in the very quietest manner. There have been no fireworks, no music, no visits made; shops shut, the streets deserted, and a heavy fog to be seen on any hill or doo-plot. It looks like a city of the dead. Fewer Mongols and Corans have come than usual on account of the national mourning. The *Gazette* appears only every other day and contains nothing of interest. It notes the dismissal by Tia. of three incompetent Hupch officials of the civil service, and expects to be expected under his government. The thefts in the Palace still form the substance of memorials and edicts. It is stated that the eunuchs keep an opium shop in the *Luan* or *chi* office inside the Flower gate, and this don was the resort of the thieves. Lists of the goods stolen, so far as yet known, are given from time to time. The last statement embraces gold bolts and characters pilfered from the Wumen, i.e. the first gate on the south of the Forbidden City, the fourth in order from the T'ien Men. From the Tai-ho Tien there have disappeared 16 gold chains and 4 gold and silver bolts. On the 25th of the 10th moon two of the thieves had a quarrel and the unequal division of the booty and the one who was injured was taken to the opium shop kept by the eunuchs. More gold money (not cast for circulation) gold and silver bolts and knobs with precious stones have disappeared. They were all stored to a brazer outside the Hsien Gate and were forthwith melted down to form other articles. The "centipede" ladder, the thieves' "leg" which they left after the snuff above referred to, was the first inkling the authorities received of the depredations that were going on. Now the activity of the officials in apprehending the thieves will be rewarded; but what of their remission in allowing these thefts to have been perpetrated so long without bringing the offenders to justice and to punishment? Among a certain class, these thieves have been well known long ago. And when foreigners buy valuables from the Palace they may sometimes suppose that these things have not been come by honestly.

The great event of the week has been the Kinder Sinfonie at Mr. Hlat's on February 20th. A most enjoyable evening was spent. Nearly all Peking was present. The musical entertainment was divided into two parts; consisting of, first a duet on the piano—"Concert March" by Wolfenbutel, by two of our best lady players. This followed a Serenade by Wolfenbutel in good style by a Gallie gentleman. Next came a duet, violin and piano, entitled "Muerde de Portul" by Auber; followed by a song "Across the far Blue Hills," by Marston, which was exquisitely rendered and well received. An Irish student, a relation perhaps of the "Analogy" of that name, gave his "Lullaby" and a song, "Under the great-great-forest and trembling, but capably. The first part was brought to a close by a Part Song called "Der Landerbaum" by Schubert. The Germans sang this splendidly and were of course "encored."

Part Second began with "Les Noce de Figaro" by Mozart in which four vocal parts, violin, violoncello and the piano, excellently executed. Next came "True Blue" by Adams, sung by one of our best gentlemen singers. This followed a song "Air des Bicyclettes" from Panat, which was splendidly played and sung; the execution was excellent. We were here favoured by the "Trombone" by Marston, and again with another on the same instrument called "Remember" by Laub, both of which were well rendered and listened to with attention. It was the first time the Zither had been heard by some and it seemed to be well liked. Then came a song "Les Rameurs" by Faure with violin and violoncello accompaniment which was enthusiastically received; and the last song was Sullivan's exquisite "Hush thee my Babe." Last of all came the "Kinder Sinfonie" by Romyer which was the place of the evening. The singers and players had been practising for two months previously and it certainly was all well. We had four ladies, representing the piano, a nightingale, cuckoo and quail; we had nine gentlemen, representing the conductor, (our host, who discharged his duties excellently and kept his band in capital time); the violoncello, three violins, a triangle, a bugle, a child's rattle or something and a drum. The place gave great satisfaction and not a few would be delighted to have the evening's entertainment repeated.

The truth of the proverb "it never rains but it pours" although dimly felt hardly true here in this dry region has at least been true socially this winter at Peking. On the 27th at the British Legation we had a large representation by the G. O. C. Ministries—interpreted to mean, the Consolidated Cosmopolitan Combination troupe. It was under the distinguished patronage of the Great Powers. The dramatic personae had, in the programme, most appropriate quotations from the poets, illustrating their parts or their talents. Some of the names were:—The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince, and each all acted their parts well. The neat little theatre, reading-room, and billiard-room all thrown into one, made a capital place for acting; seeing and hearing, and a brilliant company occupied the rooms. The troupe began by singing "The Jolliest Boys alive." The programme was dressed up and blackened in good style, as is the custom of such. The Company formed in dress and feature a distinguished lot of negroes—such as has never before been seen in Peking. The members sang their songs and in the interval we had amusing conversation interspersed with jokes on local characters, some of which were remarkably clever. Part II. consisted of musical, acrobatic, magical and terpsichorean absurdities, as the troupe appeared in their celebrated variety entertainments before the crowned heads of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The third part was like the first a combination of excellent songs, interspersed in the intervals with lively jokes. On the programme was printed in large characters—N.B.—Pearl's Soap is the Best; not an unobtrusive advertisement in view of the washing and scrubbing that must have been gone through in the process of metamorphosis. After the troupe had finished their last song, the Minister and Lady Wade entertained the entire party a gorgeous supper in the Queen's Room.

"What fluent nonsense from their tongue How sweet the verses they both said and sang!" The Ministers seem to have done one good thing, which the Emperor with all his prayers, has hitherto tried in vain—that is, their black faces brought us a most pleasant fall of snow, and Peking dust for once lies out of sight.

quoting from the poets, illustrating their parts or their talents. Some of the names were:—The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince, and each all acted their parts well. The neat little theatre, reading-room, and billiard-room all thrown into one, made a capital place for acting; seeing and hearing, and a brilliant company occupied the rooms. The troupe began by singing "The Jolliest Boys alive." The programme was dressed up and blackened in good style, as is the custom of such. The Company formed in dress and feature a distinguished lot of negroes—such as has never before been seen in Peking. The members sang their songs and in the interval we had amusing conversation interspersed with jokes on local characters, some of which were remarkably clever. Part II. consisted of musical, acrobatic, magical and terpsichorean absurdities, as the troupe appeared in their celebrated variety entertainments before the crowned heads of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The third part was like the first a combination of excellent songs, interspersed in the intervals with lively jokes. On the programme was printed in large characters—N.B.—Pearl's Soap is the Best; not an unobtrusive advertisement in view of the washing and scrubbing that must have been gone through in the process of metamorphosis. After the troupe had finished their last song, the Minister and Lady Wade entertained the entire party a gorgeous supper in the Queen's Room.

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THE BANQUET SPEECHES.

The Government of Hongkong is certainly despotic, and it is not only Chinese, but some Europeans, who desire some voice in the Government of the place. There is Mr. G. Duddell, for instance; he thought the Chinese should have a voice in the Government of the place, not perhaps especially in legislation, but they might have the management of the Municipal affairs of the place. He urged the desirability of establishing a Municipality in the city, in which Chinese and Europeans might work shoulder to shoulder, and expressed the opinion that under a municipality affairs would be conducted with less expense and more satisfactorily. An instance apparently of the evils of a despotic government was adduced by Mr. Duddell. Some of the property for which he had worked and toiled had been taken from him for government purposes—the garden on the hill, his home—and he received the paltry sum of £8,000 for it. This called for a reform of the land laws. When a man goes home to his island home is taken from him, and he gets compensated with the insignificant sum of £8,000. Fifty of tenure is a pressing need in Hongkong. Mr. Duddell thought this was a very awkward condition on which to hold land. To get a mere £8,000 for a garden! We dare say, however, Sir John Hennessy might have had a more successful conclusion offered to unhappy people that he might have been worse off. He might have invested the fruits of his toil in land in Ireland. Then he would have seen his property there handed over by a Liberal Government to his tenants, without any compensation at all, not even £8,000 for a garden on a hill.

In Shanghai we are not so anxious to see our Municipal institutions regulated by Chinamen. Residents in the beautiful city of Hongkong, and landed proprietors who have gardens that are confiscated upon payment of £8,000, for government purposes, do not live very close to a Shanghai city. It is true that the majority of the Chinese have seldom or never gone into the Chinese city at all; one visit in summer is in fact enough for a lifetime. It was precisely in order to avoid living in anything like a Chinese city that the municipality here was formed. There are people among us who think that the Chinese ought to be represented in the government of the municipality, but their opinions are not very largely shared by the rest of the community, who desire to retain a well-ordered and cleanly spot for exteriors, realized foreigners to live in. However, should the views of Sir John and Mr. Duddell be soon carried out, we shall be able to watch the working of Chinese municipal government in Hongkong before surrounding our own. If we are pleased with the result, we can then reform our institutions. The majority of Europeans in Hongkong view these sentiments with distrust, as is notorious; Mr. Duddell said that a large number of Europeans were not at the banquet, owing to some frivolous ideas and sentiments, and that some Chinese notions of Municipal Government may instigate a remark of the Hon. Ng Choy, who said, "at one time there was a law enacted by a Chinaman who refused to assist in the suppression of a fire was liable to be arrested and flogged." Chinese coolies twenty years ago and less would not have been surprised at a law, without force being used—and some having been doubled passed in the interest of the common safety. The view of the Chinese was that they should look on and see a few Europeans pumping away with a hard engine, whilst the fire was devastating the households goods and chattels of their countrymen. We do not recollect the law in question, but we can quite understand that something of the kind was once necessary.

Governor Hennessy's appreciation of the Chinese character is carried to a very high point indeed. It is not at all unnatural that a man like Sir John should have a high opinion of the common aptitude of the Chinese. The Chinese character, and the Chinese character, and that is precisely the side that the Governor of Hongkong sees most of, and that is all of the Chinese character that Sir John could have seen in Labuan. He can have seen but little of the higher classes of the Chinese. The commercial class is regarded as the lowest class. Below the agriculturists, it is true that things are changing, and there are Chinese fictions by which men of mere wealth, successful traffickers are elevated above the ploughman in rank. This is the simple expedient of selling titles. We have no doubt that nearly all of the enterprisers of Sir John at the Tung Wah Hospital had bought, but not a man among them had been in China with its solid advantages, it is not merely an empty title that is bought.

So when Sir John comes to praise the characters of Chinese Mandarins, we venture to think that he is on ground with which he has no special acquaintance, and we think the absorbing duties of his government must have left him no great leisure to study the question. The rule of the Mandarins of this country is a curse to the people whose energies are oppressed by their inebriation. Their practice is to fill their pockets by selling justice and by illegal extortion. Their garrulousness is filled with idle chatter, whose occupation is the plunder and oppression of the industrious people. The greater the Mandarin the greater the plunder. Enormous fortunes are said to have been made by the Mandarins. The sum

which Li Hung-chang is said to have accumulated is commonly put at some £50,000,000. If any such sum has been accumulated it could only have been after a life-time of plunder and oppression. If that were true, it would imply that a much larger sum has been wrung from the people by the underlings who collect illegal dues from every hand of the Chinese, forth by the judges, the Taisals, and each Mandarin who pays his annual squeeze in turn. We should wish that there is no truth in these reports, which are current everywhere in China. It would be very satisfactory to learn on the authority of Governor Hennessy and on the authority of Sir John Hennessy, that the Chinese are not a plundering race, and that the Senior Grand Secretary of the Empire ("in fact the Prime Minister of China," Sir

